

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

(720 ILCS 5/) Criminal Code of 2012.

(720 ILCS 5/25-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 25-1)

Sec. 25-1. Mob action.

(a) A person commits mob action when he or she engages in any of the following:

(1) the knowing or reckless use of force or violence

disturbing the public peace by 2 or more persons acting together and without authority of law;

(2) the knowing assembly of 2 or more persons with

the intent to commit or facilitate the commission of a felony or misdemeanor; or

(3) the knowing assembly of 2 or more persons,

without authority of law, for the purpose of doing violence to the person or property of anyone supposed to have been guilty of a violation of the law, or for the purpose of exercising correctional powers or regulative powers over any person by violence.

(b) Sentence.

(1) Mob action in violation of paragraph (1) of

subsection (a) is a Class 4 felony.

(2) Mob action in violation of paragraphs (2) and (3)

of subsection (a) is a Class C misdemeanor.

(3) A participant in a mob action that by violence

inflicts injury to the person or property of another commits a Class 4 felony.

(4) A participant in a mob action who does not

withdraw when commanded to do so by a peace officer commits a Class A misdemeanor.

(5) In addition to any other sentence that may be

imposed, a court shall order any person convicted of mob action to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of the county where the offense was committed. In addition, whenever any person is placed on supervision for an alleged offense under this Section, the supervision shall be conditioned upon the performance of the community service. This paragraph does not apply when the court imposes a sentence of incarceration.

(Source: P.A. 96-710, eff. 1-1-10; 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13.)

(720 ILCS 5/25-1.1)

Sec. 25-1.1. (Renumbered).

(Source: Renumbered by P.A. 96-710, eff. 1-1-10.)

(720 ILCS 5/25-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 25-2)

Sec. 25-2. (Renumbered).

(Source: Renumbered by P.A. 96-710, eff. 1-1-10.)

(720 ILCS 5/25-4)

Sec. 25-4. Looting by individuals.

(a) A person commits looting when he or she knowingly without authority of law or the owner enters any home or dwelling or upon any premises of another, or enters any commercial, mercantile, business, or industrial building, plant, or establishment, in which normal security of property is not present by virtue of a hurricane, fire, or vis major of any kind or by virtue of a riot, mob, or other human agency, and obtains or exerts control over property of the owner.

(b) Sentence. Looting is a Class 4 felony. In addition to any other penalty imposed, the court shall impose a sentence of at least 100 hours of community service as determined by the court and shall require the defendant to make restitution to the owner of the property looted pursuant to Section 5-5-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(Source: P.A. 96-710, eff. 1-1-10; 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13.)

(720 ILCS 5/25-5) (was 720 ILCS 5/25-1.1)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 100-279)

Sec. 25-5. Unlawful contact with streetgang members.

(a) A person commits unlawful contact with streetgang members when he or she knowingly has direct or indirect contact with a streetgang member as defined in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act after having been:

(1) sentenced to probation, conditional discharge, or

supervision for a criminal offense with a condition of that sentence being to refrain from direct or indirect contact with a streetgang member or members;

(2) released on bond for any criminal offense with a

condition of that bond being to refrain from direct or indirect contact with a streetgang member or members;

(3) ordered by a judge in any non-criminal proceeding

to refrain from direct or indirect contact with a streetgang member or members; or

(4) released from the Illinois Department of

Corrections on a condition of parole or mandatory supervised release that he or she refrain from direct or indirect contact with a streetgang member or members.

(b) Unlawful contact with streetgang members is a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) This Section does not apply to a person when the only streetgang member or members he or she is with is a family or household member or members as defined in paragraph (3) of Section 112A-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 and the streetgang members are not engaged in any streetgang-related activity.

(Source: P.A. 96-710, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 100-279)

Sec. 25-5. Unlawful participation in streetgang related activity.

(a) A person commits unlawful participation in streetgang related activity when he or she knowingly commits any act in furtherance of streetgang related activity as defined in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act after having been:

(1) sentenced to probation, conditional discharge, or

supervision for a criminal offense with a condition of that sentence being to refrain from direct or indirect contact with a streetgang member or members;

(2) released on bond for any criminal offense with a

condition of that bond being to refrain from direct or indirect contact with a streetgang member or members;

(3) ordered by a judge in any non-criminal proceeding

to refrain from direct or indirect contact with a streetgang member or members; or

(4) released from the Illinois Department of

Corrections on a condition of parole or mandatory supervised release that he or she refrain from direct or indirect contact with a streetgang member or members.

(b) Unlawful participation in streetgang related activity is a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 100-279, eff. 1-1-18.)

(720 ILCS 5/25-6) (was 720 ILCS 5/25-2)

Sec. 25-6. Removal of chief of police or sheriff for allowing a person in his or her custody to be lynched.

(a) If a prisoner is taken from the custody of any policeman or chief of police of any municipality and lynched, it shall be prima facie evidence of wrong-doing on the part of that chief of police and he or she shall be suspended. The mayor or chief executive of the municipality shall appoint an acting chief of police until he or she has ascertained whether the suspended chief of police had done all in his or her power to protect the life of the prisoner. If, upon hearing all evidence and argument, the mayor or chief executive finds that the chief of police had done his or her utmost to protect the prisoner, he or she may

reinstate the chief of police; but, if he or she finds the chief of police guilty of not properly protecting the prisoner, a new chief of police shall be appointed. Any chief of police replaced is not be eligible to serve again in that office.

(b) If a prisoner is taken from the custody of any sheriff or his or her deputy and lynched, it is prima facie evidence of wrong-doing on the part of that sheriff and he or she shall be suspended. The Governor shall appoint an acting sheriff until he or she has ascertained whether the suspended sheriff had done all in his or her power to protect the life of the prisoner. If, upon hearing all evidence and argument, the Governor finds that the sheriff had done his or her utmost to protect the prisoner, he or she shall reinstate the sheriff; but, if he or she finds the sheriff guilty of not properly protecting the prisoner, a new sheriff shall be duly elected or appointed, pursuant to the existing law provided for the filling of vacancies in that office. Any sheriff replaced is not eligible to serve again in that office.

(Source: P.A. 96-710, eff. 1-1-10.)

(720 ILCS 5/Art. 26 heading)

ARTICLE 26. DISORDERLY CONDUCT

(720 ILCS 5/26-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 26-1)

Sec. 26-1. Disorderly conduct.

(a) A person commits disorderly conduct when he or she knowingly:

(1) Does any act in such unreasonable manner as to

alarm or disturb another and to provoke a breach of the peace;

(2) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any

manner to the fire department of any city, town, village or fire protection district a false alarm of fire, knowing at the time of the transmission that there is no reasonable ground for believing that the fire exists;

(3) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any

manner to another a false alarm to the effect that a bomb or other explosive of any nature or a container holding poison gas, a deadly biological or chemical contaminant, or radioactive substance is concealed in a place where its explosion or release would endanger human life, knowing at the time of the transmission that there is no reasonable ground for believing that the bomb, explosive or a container holding poison gas, a deadly biological or chemical contaminant, or radioactive substance is concealed in the place;

(3.5) Transmits or causes to be transmitted a threat

of destruction of a school building or school property, or a threat of violence, death, or bodily harm directed against persons at a school, school function, or school event, whether or not school is in session;

(4) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any

manner to any peace officer, public officer or public employee a report to the effect that an offense will be committed, is being committed, or has been committed, knowing at the time of the transmission that there is no reasonable ground for believing that the offense will be committed, is being committed, or has been committed;

(5) Transmits or causes to be transmitted a false

report to any public safety agency without the reasonable grounds necessary to believe that transmitting the report is necessary for the safety and welfare of the public; or

(6) Calls the number "911" for the purpose of making

or transmitting a false alarm or complaint and reporting information when, at the time the call or transmission is made, the person knows there is no reasonable ground for making the call or transmission and further knows that the call or transmission could result in the emergency response of any public safety agency;

(7) Transmits or causes to be transmitted a false

report to the Department of Children and Family Services under Section 4 of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act;

(8) Transmits or causes to be transmitted a false

report to the Department of Public Health under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act;

(9) Transmits or causes to be transmitted in any

manner to the police department or fire department of any municipality or fire protection district, or any privately owned and operated ambulance service, a false request for an ambulance, emergency medical technician-ambulance or emergency medical technician-paramedic knowing at the time there is no reasonable ground for believing that the assistance is required;

(10) Transmits or causes to be transmitted a false

report under Article II of Public Act 83-1432;

(11) Enters upon the property of another and for a

lewd or unlawful purpose deliberately looks into a dwelling on the property through any window or other opening in it; or

(12) While acting as a collection agency as defined

in the Collection Agency Act or as an employee of the collection agency, and while attempting to collect an alleged debt, makes a telephone call to the alleged debtor which is designed to harass, annoy or intimidate the alleged debtor.

(b) Sentence. A violation of subsection (a)(1) of this Section is a Class C misdemeanor. A violation of subsection (a)(5) or (a)(11) of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. A violation of subsection (a)(8) or (a)(10) of this Section is a Class B misdemeanor. A violation of subsection (a)(2), (a)(3.5), (a)(4), (a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(9) of this Section is a Class 4 felony. A violation of subsection (a)(3) of this Section is a Class 3 felony, for which a fine of not less than \$3,000 and no more than \$10,000 shall be assessed in addition to any other penalty imposed.

A violation of subsection (a)(12) of this Section is a Business Offense and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$3,000. A second or subsequent violation of subsection (a)(7) or (a)(5) of this Section is a Class 4 felony. A third or subsequent violation of subsection (a)(11) of this Section is a Class 4 felony.

(c) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed, a court shall order any person convicted of disorderly conduct to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of the county where the offense was committed. In addition, whenever any person is placed on supervision for an alleged offense under this Section, the supervision shall be conditioned upon the performance of the community service.

This subsection does not apply when the court imposes a sentence of incarceration.

(d) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed, the court shall order any person convicted of disorderly conduct under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) involving a false alarm of a threat that a bomb or explosive device has been placed in a school to reimburse the unit of government that employs the emergency response officer or officers that were dispatched to the school for the cost of the search for a bomb or explosive device.

(e) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed, the court shall order any person convicted of disorderly conduct under paragraph (6) of subsection (a) to reimburse the public agency for the reasonable costs of the emergency response by the public agency up to \$10,000. If the court determines that the person convicted of disorderly conduct under paragraph (6) of subsection (a) is indigent, the provisions of this subsection (e) do not apply.

(f) For the purposes of this Section, "emergency response" means any condition that results in, or could result in, the response of a public official in an authorized emergency vehicle, any condition that jeopardizes or could jeopardize public safety and results in, or could result in, the evacuation of any area, building, structure, vehicle, or of any other place that any person may enter, or any incident requiring a response by a police officer, a firefighter, a State Fire Marshal employee, or an ambulance.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, eff. 7-22-13; 99-160, eff. 1-1-16; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(720 ILCS 5/26-1.1)

Sec. 26-1.1. False report of theft and other losses.

(a) A person who knowingly makes a false report of a theft, destruction, damage or conversion of any property to a law enforcement agency or other governmental agency with the intent to defraud an insurer is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) A person convicted of a violation of this Section a second or subsequent time is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

(Source: P.A. 97-597, eff. 1-1-12.)

(720 ILCS 5/26-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 26-2)

Sec. 26-2. Interference with emergency communication.

(a) A person commits interference with emergency communication when he or she knowingly, intentionally and without lawful justification interrupts, disrupts, impedes, or otherwise interferes with the transmission of a communication over a citizens band radio channel, the purpose of which communication is to inform or inquire about an emergency.

(b) For the purpose of this Section, "emergency" means a condition or circumstance in which an individual is or is reasonably believed by the person transmitting the communication to be in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or in which property is or is reasonably believed by the person transmitting the communication to be in imminent danger of damage or destruction.

(c) Sentence.

(1) Interference with emergency communication is a

Class B misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2).

(2) Interference with emergency communication, where

serious bodily injury or property loss in excess of \$1,000 results, is a Class A misdemeanor.

(Source: P.A. 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13.)